

CROOKS NEED CLUBBING, SAYS GRAND JURY

NEW PLAN BY POLICE TO STOP GAMBLING

WEATHER—Unsettled To-Night and Thursday.

RACE RESULTS AND ENTRIES

SEE PAGE 2

PRICE ONE CENT.

Copyright, 1911, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1911

18 PAGES

PRICE ONE CENT.

The



World.

"Circulation Books Open to All."

"Circulation Books Open to All."

FINAL EDITION

VICTIM OF THEFT GREETED O'REILLY, ACCUSED IN CASE

"Old Mr. Bancroft Knows I Am Innocent," Ex-Assistant District-Attorney Says.

STORY OF THE REWARD.

Lawyer Sullivan Tells How the Defendant Arranged to Return Securities.

Just after Lawyer William S. Sullivan had testified this afternoon against Daniel O'Reilly, on trial in the grand jury case of the stolen securities, there was a dramatic incident.

Armed Bancroft, the aged Wall Street broker whose loss of \$32,000 in securities formed the original basis of the case, walked up to O'Reilly and shook hands with him warmly. With his face beaming O'Reilly said:

"Old Mr. Bancroft knows this character as me is innocent, and I am glad he has the courage of his convictions and is willing to show what he feels."

The finish of the day's proceedings found most of the evidence against O'Reilly on the record. Next to Lawyer Sullivan the principal witness had been out Mr. Bancroft himself, who described at length how in a street device two thieves got the envelope containing the securities away from him in the vaults of the Produce Exchange and substituted instead a package of waste paper. He was followed by Mr. Sullivan, who led off by telling that he first heard of the robbery on March 4—the date of its discovery.

"Some time later," he continued, "I had a telephone message from Mr. O'Reilly, the defendant here. He said over the wire that he wanted to talk to me about the Bancroft robbery and that he would come to my office. He reached there within a few minutes. He said he knew the men who had the stolen securities and that he could get them for me upon the payment of \$10,000. I told him that if he knew the thieves I thought it was his duty to have them arrested. He answered:

"Well, I couldn't do that, you know. I represent them and I could not violate the professional relationship. But I can get the securities for you if you will give up \$10,000."

"It was finally arranged that I should pay \$10,000 for the securities. In the meanwhile I had communicated with the Detective Bureau and arranged to have men shadowing us when the exchange of cash for the securities took place. On the evening of March 24 I went to O'Reilly's office in the Pulitzer Building. I had \$13,000 in cash with me. There I found Plann, whom O'Reilly introduced to me as Mr. Smith. We went downstairs and crossed to the old Astor House and entered a taxicab. As we passed out of the door I saw Detective Armstrong standing nearby, and I expected that he would stay close behind us.

"O'Reilly Wanted \$10,000."

"During the early part of the ride the conversation was desultory, but after we had reached Waverly Place Plann said to me: 'Do you want those securities back?' Mr. O'Reilly added: 'Give me the \$10,000 and I will get them for you.' I said anything just as you were entering the cab?" asked Mr. Mackner, breaking in.

"Oh, yes," Mr. Sullivan replied.

"Shortly after we entered the taxi O'Reilly said to Plann: 'I hope you realize the delicate position I am in. I might be disbarred for this.'"

Plann only laughed. I said, 'Yes, Mr. O'Reilly, you could be disbarred for this.'"

"Misses Some Shares."

"We drove up Fifth Avenue and into Central Park. As we were passing through the park Plann drew out of his pocket an envelope and handed it to me. I produced a printed list of the missing securities and started to check off the contents of the envelope, item by item. As I was crumpled for room I asked O'Reilly to hold the securities while I compared them with the list. This he did. I found that two shares of Southwestern were missing and I asked about them. O'Reilly told me that there must be some mistake and that

34 GIRLS RESCUED AT FACTORY BLAZE; HERO FACES DEATH

Driven by Flames Out of High Window Man Dangles by Finger Hold.

TWO BADLY BURNED.

Man and Girl He Carried Out of Burning Building Both Suffer Hurts.

No. 31 Bond street is an old-fashioned four-story dwelling that has been turned into a business house. The basement and the first and second stories are occupied by Ludwak & Sons, manufacturers of millinery goods, who employ twenty girls. Jacob Birnbaum, a dealer in ostrich feathers, has his place on the third and fourth floors, with fourteen women operatives.

About 8:30 o'clock to-day Nettie Ludwak, daughter of the milliner and forewoman of his establishment, smelled something burning and went to investigate. She found a fire had started in a cloakroom under the steps leading up from the first floor. Already the smoke was climbing the stair well, in a thickening column.

She ran into the street, screaming an alarm. Some hasty minded bystander jumped for the nearest telephone and, calling up Police Headquarters, bawled over the wire that a repetition of the Asch Building disaster was occurring.

Rescued Women From Jumping.

As quick as the operator at Headquarters could plug in the calls, an ambulance from St. Vincent's hospital, Capt. Henry and the reserves from Mercer street station and all the fire apparatus in the fuss and feathers zone, where most of the hat fixings come from, were bound for Bond street on the gallop.

At the first outcry, the girls employed by Ludwak got out. But the fourteen women on the upper floors, finding the smoke pretty thick, ran to the front windows, and some of them acted as if they meant to jump out. Down below a big crowd gathered, yelling to them to stay where they were.

David Goldstein, Henry Rahwinkel and another man, whose name nobody knew, took a chance. They muffled their heads by their coats and, boring through the crowd, climbed the stairs to the third floor and began herding the frightened girls to fire escapes at the rear.

With Goldstein steering them, six of the young women came down in fairly good order. But the seventh, Harriet Heider of No. 120 Greenwich avenue, Jersey City, got caught in the crush and was shoved down the stairs to the second floor.

Seeing she was stunned and helpless, Rahwinkel ran down, gathered her up and carried her out through the smoke to the street. The stairs were ablaze under his feet as he staggered down with his burden in his arms, and when the man and the girl emerged upon the pavement both were black and scorched about the face and hands. Miss Heider's cheeks were huge blisters and part of her hair had been singed off.

Hero Nearly Sacrificed.

The remaining girls used the fire escape and then Goldstein followed them to the ground. The third man ran back through the crowd, to see if anybody had been overlooked. While he groped about, the fire cut him off from the escapes. He ran to a front window where he stayed until the fumes of burning feathers began to choke him. Then he climbed out on the ledge, let himself down and, using his hands while the smoke belted out of the opening all about him.

Just then Truck No. 29, from Mercer street, swung out of Broadway. The driver, Ed Tyler, saw the clinging figure high up on the wall. He drove full tilt, right up under the building, and before the horses stopped the men were shooting a thirty-five-foot ladder up against the house front.

Lieut. Donohue shinned up like a sailor and caught the man just as his fingers gave out. In another second or two he would have dropped.

GAYNOR HAS PLAN OF HIS OWN TO END "DEATH AVENUE"

Tells Urgers of Approval for Bill Just Passed He Wants One That Will Hold.

FAVORS "L" TO BATTERY.

Above 59th Street He Would Put Central Tracks Underground.

One of the greatest demonstrations yet made by west siders against the continuance of the death-dealing tracks of the New York Central Railroad on Eleventh avenue was witnessed at the City Hall to-day, when several hundred citizens arrayed themselves before the Mayor at the public hearing on the bill to abolish the tracks.

This hearing marked the development of the battle begun years ago by the Evening World for the removal of the Central's juggernaut that have claimed many victims and have monopolized a busy city street with a reckless disregard of life or rights of residents to pass or cross a public highway.

Women were among the ardent advocates of the bill and the men represented nearly every calling. It was an enthusiastic assembly, only paid agents of the New York Central being among those who appeared in opposition. These latter got little or no showing. So overwhelmingly was the majority in favor of the bill that the Mayor remarked, to Assistant Corporation Counsel Crowell, that all New York seemed to advocate it.

Says Bill Is Not Valid.

Former Judge Brown and Vice-President Plann, representing the New York Central Railroad, spoke in opposition to the bill. Mr. Plann said his company favored another bill pending in the Legislature—the Tomkins or the McClellan bill, which contemplates gridironing West street from the Battery to Fifty-ninth street with an elevated steel structure. Mr. Plann added that the present Eleventh avenue bill is not a valid measure and if approved by the Mayor, would, when taken to the courts, be so adjudged. The Tomkins bill, he said, was acceptable to the New York Central and was really the only solution of the situation.

Judge Brown submitted a brief, covering the legal points supporting Mr. Plann's argument.

Morgan J. O'Brien also spoke in opposition, on behalf, he said, of the Cheisee Merchants' Association, who favored the Tomkins measure.

In behalf of the bill the number of speakers were overwhelming. Senator McManus pleaded that the unanimous sentiment of the people of the west side, as well as the sympathetic public who had been aroused over the condition of affairs along "Death Avenue," was in support of the measure.

Alderman Wendel said The New York Central corporation has managed by its powerful influence to stall off action by the authorities and to punch holes through every bill that the people of the west side has prepared through their legislators.

"Well," deeply remarked the Mayor, "why don't you get a bill that they can't punch holes in?"

"Well," retorted the Alderman, "we guess they won't be able to punch holes through this one."

Rev. Leighton Williams of the Amity Baptist Church said that hundreds of human beings are annually "slaughtered" by the cars on Eleventh avenue.

"Have you the statistics?" asked the Mayor.

Mayor Has Statistics.

"No, but they are well known," answered the Rev. Mr. Williams.

"Well, I have the statistics—the official figures. I got them last year," the Mayor told the clergyman, and added:

Mayor Gaynor Hearing Demands of Citizens for "Death Avenue's" End

Photographed Especially for The Evening World by a Staff Photographer.



JUDGE BROWN IRA PLANN M. J. O'BRIEN

VOTES FOR WOMEN DELEGATES PUT OFF SENATE FLOOR

Senators Hear of Move to Punish Them at Polls and Take Early Revenge.

ALBANY, May 17.—Members of the Senate were in a retaliatory mood to-day when they learned that the woman suffragists had planned a campaign to defeat those members of the Legislature who oppose the woman suffrage bill. Attracted by the news that the Stillwell resolution providing for a constitutional amendment which would permit women to vote several of the suffragists were on hand early to witness the Senate's proceedings.

Harriet Stanton Blatch, Miss Lexow and several other leaders of the movement who came up from New York yesterday in the interest of the cause, occupied seats on the floor of the Senate before the session as they had on other occasions. They were surprised when an assistant Sergeant-at-Arms informed the suffragists that they must "get out" of the Senate.

"Can't I remain right here?" Mrs. Blatch asked.

"You cannot," was the reply. "Instructions are that you women must keep off the floor."

"What sort of treatment do you call that?" asked Mrs. Blatch.

"We must obey orders, that's all," the sergeant-at-arms said.

The representatives of the Suffragist association were informed that in the future they must do their lobbying outside the Senate Chamber.

As soon as they left the chamber Mrs. Blatch and her party went to the fourth floor of the Capitol and took from seats in the Senate gallery, where they expressed their indignation at the treatment they received, which was "even worse than that received in the Assembly."

B. R. T. RUPUDIATES PLAN TO DIVIDE THE SUBWAYS.

Announces That It Will Not Compromise With the Interborough Interests.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company promptly repudiated to-day the suggestion, emanating from mysterious sources, that it will compromise with the Interborough on a subway operation plan by which Brooklyn will be sewed into any compromise plan.

In a large, fat faced advertisement in the B. R. T. announces that it is standing pat on its proposition to the city. The Brooklyn corporation will not enter into any compromise plan.

Trace the suggestions of compromise to its foundation head," says the B. R. T. "and the significance of it must be apparent to the dulled mind."

Which might be construed as something of a slam at the Interborough.

SAILOR FALLS TO DEATH.

Plunges Thirty-Five Feet From Top of Funnel to Deck.

John Ronston, aged eighteen, a sailor, was instantly killed this afternoon when he fell thirty-five feet to the deck of the Steamship Nicholas Cunio, dock at Pier 1, North River.

Ronston had ascended to the top of the smokestack and was about to paint the funnel when he slipped from the scaffold he had rigged on himself. Dr. Hugh F. on the Hudson Street Hospital said the sailor had died instantly.

DIAZ TO RESIGN WITHIN A MONTH; PEACE IS NEAR

President of Mexico Makes Definite Offer at To-Day's Meeting of His Cabinet.

MEXICO CITY, May 17.—President Diaz at a meeting to-day of his Cabinet Ministers definitely offered to resign the Presidency of Mexico before the end of the present month. This apparently removes the last obstacle to peace in Mexico.

TAFT RANCH PLUNDERED BY MEXICAN REBELS.

Raiders Run Off Sixty Horses From Property of President's Brother in Lower California.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Mexican revolution was brought home to President Taft to-day when he was informed that Insurrectos recently raided the ranch in Lower California owned by his brother, Charles P. Taft, and his brother-in-law, Dr. Edwards. The rebels took sixty horses and then demanded \$2,000 from Dr. Edwards as a condition of returning the stock.

While Dr. Edwards was considering the proposition, the Insurrectos changed their minds and made off with the animals.

SCORES TO-DAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEW YORK.

ST. LOUIS—0 0 0
GIANTS—0 0 1
Batteries—Sale and Bliss, Crandall and Meyers.

AT BROOKLYN.

CHICAGO—0 0 0 0
BROOKLYN—0 0 0 0
Batteries—Ritchie and Kline; Bell and Bergen.

A BOSTON.

PITTSBURG—0 1 0 0 0
BOSTON—0 0 1 0 0
Batteries—Ferry and Gibson; Curtis and Graham.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

CINCINNATI—1 0 0 2
PHILADELPHIA—1 0 0 0
Batteries—Frumme and McLean; Alexander and Doolin.

LOUISVILLE SECOND RACE.

SECOND RACE: Purse for maiden fillies, two-year-olds, four furlongs, Wednesday, 112 (Denny), first; Algonz, 112 (Gaines) second; Myrold, 112 (Thompson) third. Time—1:14 1/2.

Peeping, Panchberg, Hogg, H. Polk, Peck, Calverley, Alva, T. A. V. and May DuPaul and Nannie Mates also ran.

Two dollars mentioned in the Wednesday, 1:14, prize, was a mistake.

show 1:15.

KNOX GIVES DRAFT OF ARBITRATION PACT WITH ENGLAND

All Disputes Between Two Nations, Will, Under Treaty, Be Referred to The Hague.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The State Department this afternoon made public a summary of the draft of the proposed arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. The draft was sent to both the British Ambassador and the French Ambassador, as their governments have signified their willingness to enter into negotiations for a broad arbitration treaty.

The draft will form the basis of negotiations with any country which signifies its desire to enter into similar relations with the United States.

The general features of the draft are stated as follows:

"It expands the scope of our existing general arbitration agreement by eliminating the exceptions contained in existing ones of questions of vital interest and national honor."

"It is proposed that all differences that are internationally justiciable shall be submitted to the Hague Tribunal, unless by special agreement some other tribunal is created or selected."

"It provides that differences that either country thinks are not internationally justiciable shall be referred to a commission of inquiry with power to make recommendations for their settlement."

"Should the commission decide that the difference should be arbitrated, this decision is to be binding. Arbitrations are to be conducted under terms of submission subject to the advice and consent of the Senate."

"Before arbitration is resorted to, even in cases where both countries agree that the difference is one susceptible of arbitral decision, the commission of inquiry shall investigate the difference with a view of recommending a settlement that will preclude the necessity of arbitration."

AVIATOR HARDIE KILLED TRYING OUT AEROPLANE.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 17.—A V. Hardie, an amateur aviator, was killed at Dominguez Field today while trying out an aeroplane. Hardie came here from his home in Los Angeles and had made several flights during the day.

A sister of the aviator was his passenger to-day.

to death.

LET THE POLICE CLUB DEFIANT CROOKS, SAYS "CRIME" GRAND JURY

Abolition of Plain Clothes Partly to Blame for Spread of Vice and Hoodlums That Insult Patrolmen at Will.

NO EVIDENCE OF GRAFT, INVESTIGATORS REPORT.

Hold-Ups and Burglaries Grow, Filing System Faulty—Revolvers for Special Watchman.

The Grand Jury which took official cognizance, last March, of Magistrate Corrigan's charge that the police force is demoralized and vice, crime and graft reign in this city, handed a presentment to Judge O'Sullivan to-day which amounts to an exonerated of the Police Department.

From the evidence they gathered, the Grand Jurors found the city to be infested with gangs of youthful hoodlums and panhandlers. The only way to control these gangs, the Grand Jury found, is to assign plainclothes policemen to look after them.

The presentment is, in effect, a recommendation that the Mayor rescind his order doing away with plainclothes men and that, in parts of the city where gangs flourish, policemen should be instructed to use their clubs without fear of punishment on complaints of criminals.

No Graft Evidence.

The investigation began on March 27. In addition to looking into the alleged vice and crime conditions, the Grand Jury investigated the Asch Building fire.

The presentment is brief, considering the quantity of testimony that was taken and the number of documents and records that were examined. The second paragraph reads:

"No testimony was presented to the Grand Jury showing corruption by members of the police force nor any public official, therefore no such indictments were found."

The Grand Jury found that there is a great number of burglaries and larcenies by hoodlums and gangs; that some parts of the city are not receiving sufficient police protection; that the system of receiving, filing and disposing of complaints of citizens regarding burglaries and larcenies is complex and not as effective as it should be.

Hoodlums Unrestrained.

On the subject of gangs and hoodlums the presentment says:

"In some parts of the city there is a deplorable amount and an apparent increase in the persistent violation of law and order by hoodlums and bad boys, often operating in gangs, and not restrained by the police. They commit many crimes and injure much property, and are a growing danger to the city."

Evidence indicates that tramps and panhandlers have operated in large numbers in our city, and that they are responsible for much crime. Captains testified that they are not able effectively to control the beggars and the growing number of disorderly and criminal youth with uniformed patrolmen alone and that much of the crime which annoys and outrages large numbers of people in many sections of the city is due to the activity of these disorderly persons who, in the new police system, are not controlled. Civilian witnesses sustained this opinion. It is claimed that there is a gap between the work of the uniformed force and that of the detectives, in which "panhandlers" and youthful roughs operate with comparative freedom.

Evidence before us indicates that horses and wagons are stolen in great numbers.

Evidence before us indicates that there are a great many hold-ups and robberies with assault.

Evidence before us indicates that sailors and immigrants go and come

(Continued on Second Page.)

(Continued on Second Page.)

(Continued on Second Page.)

(Continued on Second Page.)